

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Mature People

By Walter E. Moyer

ONE of the great problems confronting every individual is that of making successful adjustments to the changing circumstances of life. From infancy to old age, one must adapt himself to his environment, must cope with problems which grow more complex and difficult with each successive stage of life. These adjustments to the world in which one lives are not so simple as they used to be because society itself has become more complex, presenting more intricate problems.

Some people make satisfactory adjustments to life with apparent ease. They pass from one phase of their development to another with little conscious effort. As they pass from infancy to childhood they learn to do things for themselves and to depend less upon the support they receive from their parents. As they enter adolescence, they again make the adjustments without undue strain or difficulty. Finally, they reach full maturity, stand on their own feet, face each responsibility squarely.

Unfortunately, many people never seem to make these adjustments to life without great difficulty and considerable mental anguish. Still others fail completely to adapt themselves to the world in which they must live. As they enter childhood and youth, they react, mentally and emotionally, almost as they did when they were mere infants. They become adults in years and still act as children. They reach maturity only in the physical sense.

The greatest goal of every individual should be to achieve maturity in his emotional and mental development. It is a sad commentary that there are in the world today relatively few really "mature" people. What are some of the marks of maturity? Here are some tests of maturity which have been given by two of the nation's leading specialists in the field of social relations:

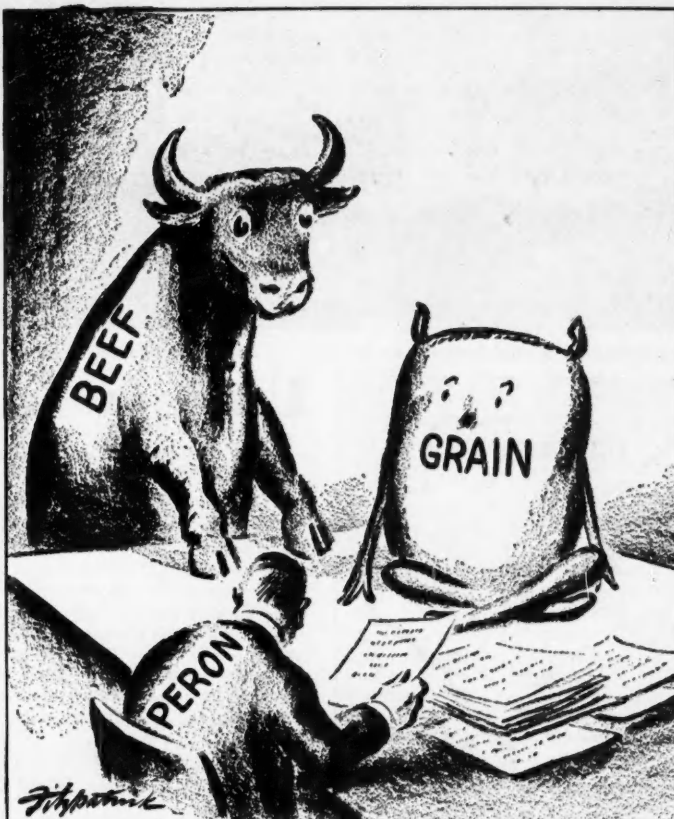
Maturity means the ability to stick to a job until it is finished, or at least until one has given all he has to it. The



Walter E. Myer

to make his own decisions after sizing up a given situation. The mature person learns to stand on his own feet, to be truly independent. He has the capacity to cooperate with others, is flexible and can adapt himself to persons and circumstances. He is tolerant and patient.

These are but a few of the characteristics of the mature person. Many other qualities might be added to the list. Because of the responsibilities placed upon the individual in a democratic form of society, it is all-important that a sufficient number of persons acquire qualities of maturity to influence public policy. Maturity in our own nation and maturity in the world will be possible only if there are enough mature persons to exert their influence.



ARGENTINA usually ranks as one of the world's leading meat and grain producing countries, but she has experienced some bad setbacks in the past year or so. There have been some shortages, but the crop outlook is better this year.

Unrest in Argentina

Peron's Criticism of U. S. May Be Cover-up for His Failure to Solve Problems Confronting South American Nation

NEXT month Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College, is going to make a special good-will trip to South America. He will travel there as the representative of his brother, U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower, who wants to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the United States and the lands to the south. The Chief Executive feels that we must take positive steps to keep on friendly terms with Latin American lands.

The biggest test of our hemisphere friendship program may come in Argentina. In recent years that country, the second largest in Latin America, has been the least friendly toward us. Bad feeling against the United States has been cultivated by the Argentine government. The latest incident occurred earlier this month when Juan Peron, Argentine leader, charged that the major U. S. news agencies were openly engaging in an "infamous campaign of lies against Argentina."

Those familiar with the situation generally agree that Peron, by his attacks on the United States, is trying to distract the attention of Argentina's 17½ million people from the shortcomings of their own govern-

ment. In a recent editorial the *New York Times* commented: "The search for a scapegoat is a normal proceeding for a dictator in President Peron's position."

There is no doubt that Argentina has been having plenty of trouble in recent years. Today she is in debt to a number of lands, and the cost of living is creeping upward all the time. Bread and meat have been in short supply in a country once famous for its overflowing granaries and its great herds of beef cattle.

A review of President Peron's career goes far toward explaining why Argentina, once a wealthy land, has fallen upon hard times. Moreover, it shows plainly why the Argentine president is seeking to shift the blame for his country's plight.

Peron originally gained power through one of the military uprisings so common in many South American lands. An army colonel, he belonged to a military group which seized power in 1943. At first he was not the top man, but he shrewdly took control of the Labor Office, and picturing himself as the "friend of the working man," he built up his prestige.

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Important Legal Rule Is Studied

Privilege of Refusing to Testify Against Self Now Often Used in America

A MAJOR concern of any democratic nation is to protect innocent people against unjust governmental persecution. When a person is accused of crime, the effort is made to see that he gets every possible chance to prove his innocence, and that he will not be convicted by unfair means. In an effort to safeguard the rights of those who are accused or suspected, various restrictions are placed on police officers and other investigators, and upon the courts.

Such limitations often make it difficult to prosecute actual wrongdoers. But free nations generally hold the view that it is better to risk letting a few guilty persons escape than to risk mistreating the innocent.

One of the safeguarding rules which our courts follow is that no person can be required to give testimony which might cause him to be convicted of a crime. If John Doe is on trial for murder, he cannot lawfully be *forced* to take the witness stand and answer questions. If he *wants* to speak, for the purpose either of admitting or denying guilt, he may do so; but he has a right to remain silent. In other words, he is not required to testify against himself.

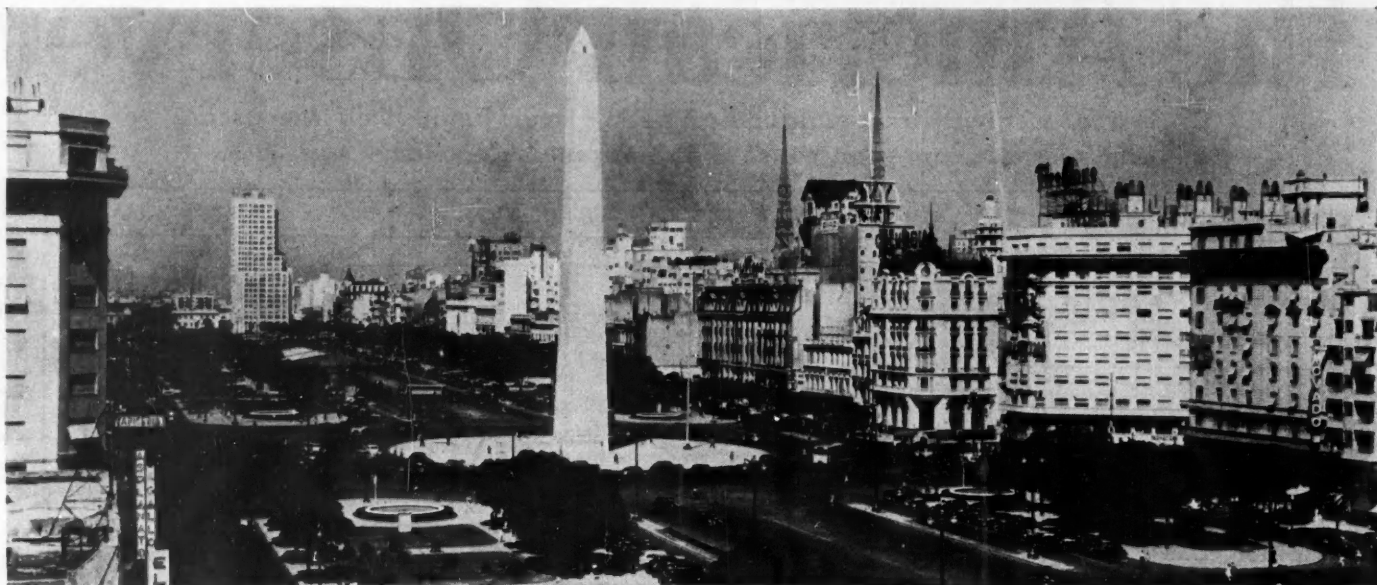
This rule became an accepted principle of English law while our country was still in the colonial stage. Eventually it was written into the Fifth Amendment of our federal Constitution, and into virtually all our state constitutions.

It is now quite broadly applied. Judges declare that it covers testimony not only in court trials and grand jury inquiries, but also in congressional committee probes and in other hearings where evidence is taken under oath.

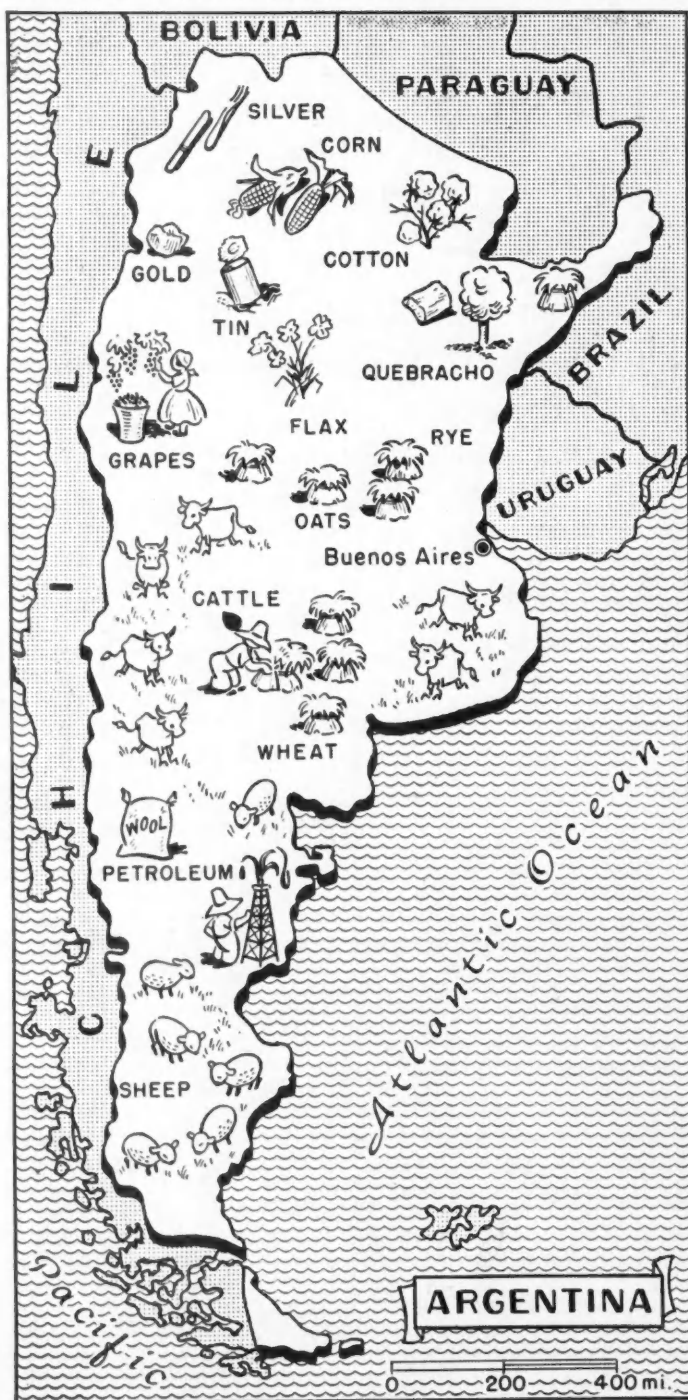
Even though congressional committees themselves do not formally convict and punish anyone, facts that a witness reveals to such committees might later be used against him in a criminal prosecution. This is why probing lawmakers cannot force a witness to give incriminating evidence against himself.

As matters now stand, the privilege of remaining silent is used very frequently by the witnesses who appear before congressional investigating bodies. Familiar indeed has become the statement: "I refuse to answer, on grounds that the reply might tend to incriminate me." The Senate Crime Investigating Committee, which held a long series of hearings two years ago, heard this plea many times. So have the congressional groups that hunt communists.

(Concluded on page 6)



BUENOS AIRES, CAPITAL OF ARGENTINA, is a bustling, modern city of more than 3,000,000 population. It is a center for food-processing and manufacturing.



Unrest in Argentina

(Continued from page 1)

Peron's careful planning paid off. In 1945 his army rivals expelled him from the government. The workers, whose cause he had cultivated, rose up and compelled his return to power. Their backing was the big factor in Peron's election to the presidency the following year.

Peron then set about to tighten his grip on the country. He did so chiefly by granting favors to two groups—the workers and the army. At the same time he clamped restrictions on the industrialists, landowners, and the middle classes.

There is no doubt that workers were poorly rewarded before Peron came into power. Many of the former members of Argentina's ruling class—now in exile in Uruguay or in Europe—admit as much. They agree that their neglect of the laborers and their families made conditions ripe for the rise of Peron.

But the former army colonel showed little moderation and less regard for democratic processes in bringing about reforms. He ordered big pay increases, and holidays and vacations with pay. Frequent bonuses for workers became the order of the day, and every worker was guaranteed an extra month's salary at the end of the year.

Some of these projects had desirable objectives, but they were carried out ruthlessly without regard to other groups in the population. Trade union leaders who resisted Peron's attempt to take control of labor groups were imprisoned or were forced to flee. Peron's opponents charged that he was brazenly "buying" the support of the workers.

At the same time the Argentine leader paid special attention to the army. It received new, modern equipment, and some army officials received political favors. Thus Peron insured himself of military backing if needed.

In strengthening his hold on Argentina, Peron received much assistance from his wife, Eva. Working through women's groups and charity organizations, she helped organize support for her husband. She had great influence in affairs of state up until the time of her death last July.

Peron claims that his government

is neither capitalistic nor communistic, but occupies a "third position" in which it follows a policy of "Peronism." To many American observers, "Peronism" is an extreme form of nationalism with many resemblances to Italian fascism of Mussolini's day. In fact, it is thought that Peron may have acquired some of his ideas of government in prewar Italy. He served for several years prior to World War II as a military attache in Rome.

As in prewar Italy, there is little free speech or free enterprise in Argentina. The government closely controls the press and radio. Criticism of the Peron regime is never seen in newspapers or heard over the air. The government has seized a number of newspapers which were critical.

Opposition Controlled

Opposition political parties exist but are closely controlled. They have little chance of putting their views before the people. Hoodlums are likely to break up their meetings, and radio stations—licensed by the government—do not dare to give them time on the air.

It is hard to say whether or not the elections which Peron has twice won (he was re-elected in 1951) have been fair and honest. The Argentine leader undoubtedly has a large following among the groups he has favored, and they may make up a majority of the Argentine people. However, since the army runs the elections, there is never any doubt that Peron will be the winner whenever he seeks office.

While Peron's suppression of freedoms has made him some bitter enemies, his attempt to change the economic pattern of Argentina is probably a more direct reason for the troubles his country has been having.

For years the big South American nation, about one third the size of the United States, was known mainly as an agricultural country. Its prosperity depended largely on its wheat and beef cattle. It sold meat and grain to other countries and received manufactured products in return.

A few years ago Peron decided that Argentina should no longer be dependent on other countries for manufac-

tured items. So industry was given a favored position in the nation's economy, and agriculture was placed in a secondary role. Peron required that farmers sell their grain to the government at a low price. The government then sold the grain to other countries for a price three times more than it had paid. The profit was used to build up Argentina's industries.

Naturally the farmers resented the situation. Many of them could not make ends meet. Farm workers drifted to the cities. The acres planted in grain dropped from 19 million to 12 million. Severe droughts further cut down the yield. As a result, Argentina found that she was not growing enough wheat for her own needs, to say nothing of selling it abroad.

Cattlemen have suffered, too. Government restrictions and droughts combined to lower the number of cattle on the grassy plains known as the pampas. In a country where per capita consumption of meat was once the highest in the world, meatless days had to be observed. The situation has eased a bit, but restaurants are still observing one beefless day a week.

Change in Policies

Within the past six months Peron has changed his policies considerably. An economic program now getting under way is giving new attention to agriculture. Farmers are receiving various benefits, and workers who went to the cities a few years ago are now being encouraged to return to rural areas. At the same time, there is no evidence that the industrial program is being abandoned. Peron is still determined to bring additional industries to Argentina.

To keep his country from going bankrupt, the Argentine leader has tinkered continually with the nation's economy. So long as it could sell wheat and meat to other lands, Argentina got along fairly well, but in the last few years there have been all kinds of economic troubles. Peron froze prices, and for a time kept wages moving upward. What he was trying to do was to get prices and wages into an adjustment that would keep all major groups reasonably well satisfied. Needless to say, that is a Herculean task, even for a regime which has dictatorial power.

Only last month Peron posted new ceiling prices on food and other essential goods. Nevertheless, many workers are asking for higher wages. Since the workers are the basis of his

support, Peron has usually been responsive to their demands. Yet if wages go upward, it is generally agreed that another round of inflation may be set off, and the juggling will have to start over again. Thus, Peron may face trouble whatever he decides to do.

The economic outlook in Argentina is not entirely hopeless, though. In fact, there are some signs that the country's financial position may soon improve. Argentina recently had her best wheat harvest in 10 years, and will soon resume her old role as a seller of wheat to other lands. Moreover, the production of wool is increasing, and beef sales are expected to go upward.

There is general agreement that Argentina can have a healthy economy if proper steps are taken. Its soil is rich, its climate is ideal for farming, and wheat, beef, wool, and hides are products which are in high demand in world trade. As events of recent years have shown, however, these natural advantages cannot make up for mismanagement by the government or for droughts.

There have been many signs that Juan Peron does not have the loyalty of the workers and their families to the extent that his wife did. Certainly there have been increasing indications of unrest in recent months.

For example, there have been widespread arrests of late. Many of the victims have been merchants accused of raising prices; others have been jailed for "spreading rumors" about the government. Bombs exploded mysteriously on May 1 at a meeting addressed by Peron. In his speech that day, Peron made his attack on the big U. S. news agencies.

It is quite apparent, of course, that Peron does not want the free press to tell the truth about his rule or conditions in Argentina. So long as he can blame "U. S. imperialists and newspapermen" for the troubles his nation is having, he no doubt feels that he can escape blame himself.

Whether Dr. Milton Eisenhower will be able to bring about better feeling toward the United States on the part of the Argentine government remains to be seen. Some feel that so long as Peron is in power, we cannot expect a marked change for the better. It is hoped, however, that Dr. Eisenhower's mission succeeds. Ill feeling toward the U. S. by the Argentine government cannot help but weaken the solidarity of the western hemisphere.



BANGKOK, ancient and beautiful capital of Thailand

Thailand Is Fearful

It Will Face Serious Danger of Communist Attack If Present Red Drive in Neighboring Laos Is Successful

THE little country of Thailand is fearful of a communist invasion. The danger has arisen suddenly as a result of Red attacks in Indochina. Several weeks ago communist troops began an attack on French and native defense forces in the Indochinese state of Laos. The Reds appeared to be trying to cut through Laos and to reach the frontier of Thailand. As we go to press, there are reports that the Red drive is slowing down. However, Thailand is continuing to strengthen defenses.

Thailand sent land reinforcements into the border regions early this month and established an air patrol to watch for signs of invaders. The country has been getting some military aid from the United States. The Thailand government has asked us to increase shipments of weapons quickly. The danger goes beyond Thailand. If the Reds are able to cut through Laos and enter Thailand, they will be in a good position to carry war to all of southeast Asia. Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, and other lands easily could become new Red targets.

Thailand itself would be a rich prize for the communists. The country is a little larger than Utah and Nevada together. Most of the 18 million Thais are farmers, and they cultivate some of the world's richest rice fields. Rice is the leading crop and the chief food. Much more is grown than is needed, and the surplus is sold to other countries.

The rice is grown in a rich river valley in the center of the country. Rubber plantations flourish in southern Thailand, and teakwood is grown in thick forests in the north. A good many minerals add to the country's resources. There are especially large stores of tin.

Although primarily a farming country, Thailand has several large cities. Bangkok, the capital, has a population of over 800,000. It is noted for its mixture of ancient Buddhist temples and its famous towers of colored porcelain situated alongside modern office buildings and hotels. Khonkaen and Chiang Rai, trading centers, and Chiang Mai, where rice and teakwood are stored, are sizable cities.

In the cities, you may find people in American-style clothing crowding into the movies which are very popular. Too, you will see streets jammed with American automobiles. Most of the

people, however, live in farming villages along the banks of rivers. Their houses rest on poles and are several feet above the ground. The walls may be of woven mats or wooden slats; the roofs of tile or thatched with straw.

Formerly both men and women wore bloomer-like trousers and shirts, but the women today generally wear skirts. Thailand hats are startling. A woman fruit peddler may wear one that resembles a lampshade. Men sometimes wear a turban topped by a straw hat.

The village folk almost always appear happy. They are fond of dancing, and nearly everyone plays a musical instrument. The government is carrying on a big program for build-

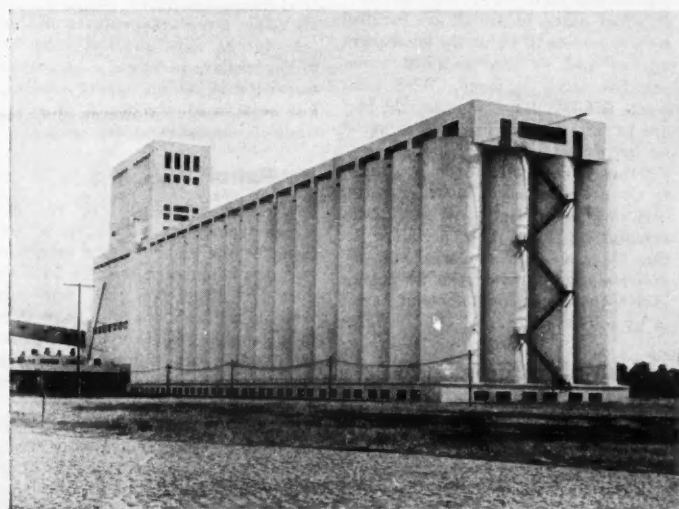


DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

ing new schools, and education is advancing rapidly. Girls and boys go to separate schools, but they study about the same subjects as are taught in the United States.

Twenty-six-year-old Rama IX is King of Thailand (which is sometimes called Siam). Like his subjects, the monarch is fond of music. He likes to write swing music, some of which has been used in a New York musical show, and he plays the piano well. The king appoints members of the upper house of the Thailand legislature, but the people themselves elect members of the lower house. A prime minister and his cabinet head the executive branch of the government.

While standards of living in Thailand are low as compared with ours, they are higher than those of most Asiatic lands.



GRAIN ELEVATORS. Argentina, in normal years, raises far more wheat than is needed for home use. Surplus production is exported chiefly to European nations.

The Story of the Week

Foreign Aid

Unless we keep our overseas friends strong enough to resist communism, the United States "will be isolated and in the greatest danger of its entire history." With these words of warning, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recently asked Congress to approve President Eisenhower's proposed 5.8 billion-dollar foreign aid program.

President Eisenhower's assistance plan calls for (1) more than 2½ billion dollars in direct military aid to Europe; (2) over a billion to help southeast Asia fight communism; and (3) nearly ½ billion dollars to help Greece, Turkey, and Iran build up their defenses. The President also wants an additional billion dollars to help our allies boost their output of weapons, and 250 million to provide the free nations with "special new arms."

The Chief Executive's request for non-military aid to other lands includes: (1) a fund of more than 140 million dollars to help underdeveloped areas in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere improve their living standards; (2) 194 million to help Israel and Near Eastern Arab lands take care of their homeless refugees and to overcome other economic problems; (3) nearly 94½ million for special economic aid to India and Pakistan; and (4) 71 million dollars to help the South Koreans rebuild their shattered land.

Caribbean Lands

Five British possessions in the Caribbean Sea may soon unite under one government. If the union takes place, these lands will be organized into a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations, which now includes Britain, Canada, Australia, India, and four other countries.

The proposed new dominion is to be formed by a union of Jamaica, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad. These five islands have already signed an

agreement to combine forces. Under plans now being studied, a legislature would be set up to represent the people of all member lands, and a single prime minister would head the union. The plan is to go into effect as soon as the legislative bodies of each of the five islands approve it.

The British islands, some of which are no more than tiny dots in the sea, are scattered over the Caribbean between the coast of Venezuela and Cuba. They have a combined area about equal in size to that of New Jersey. The 2½ million people who live on these islands earn a livelihood by caring for tourists, farming, and fishing. Bananas, cotton, and sugar cane are their chief crops.

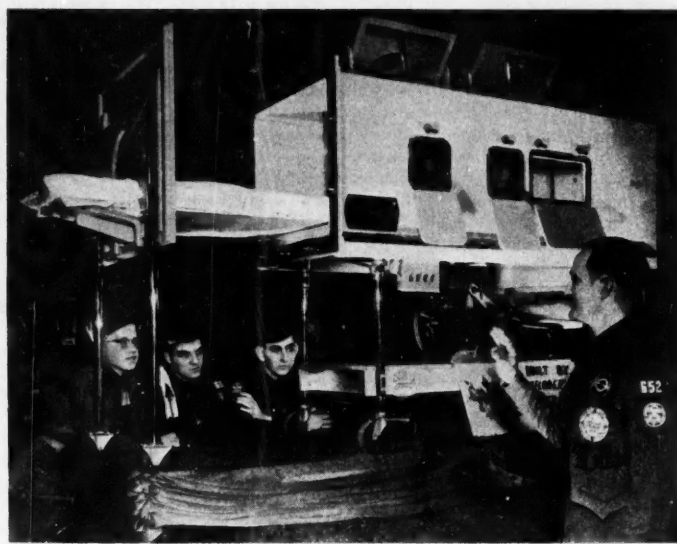
Britain and Egypt

Britain has a major interest in the company that operates the Suez Canal—the important trade route between Europe and Africa and Asia. England also has a big military base in the Suez area to protect the vital waterway against possible enemies. There are a dozen airfields, several electric power stations, troop barracks, and one of the world's largest weapons depots near the canal. These represent a British investment of about 1½ billion dollars.

An agreement between Britain and Egypt provides that the Egyptians will become sole owners of the waterway in 1968. A second agreement, expiring in 1956, allows England to keep defense forces in the Suez area.

For some time now, Egypt has been telling Britain to get off Egyptian soil at once, not some years hence when the treaties expire. England, on the other hand, has repeatedly insisted that she cannot give up her Near Eastern base and leave the big job of protecting the Suez in the hands of inexperienced Egyptian forces.

Now, British and Egyptian leaders are once again striving to iron out the Suez squabble. England recently indicated that she might be willing to with-



MORE THAN ONE DAY'S GOOD DEED. These Scouts and their leader in Chicago look over an "iron lung" they helped to build. The Scouts presented the apparatus to the fire department to be used for polio patients and in other emergencies.

draw most of her troops from Egypt, if British military installations near the Suez are kept in readiness for Allied use in case of emergency. As this is being written, the Egyptians have not yet given their answer to the latest British proposal.

Recorded Votes?

The votes of each congressman—particularly when he is voting on measures calling for the spending of money—should be put down in a written record. In that way, constituents back home would know exactly how their representative in Congress acted on important issues.

That is the opinion of Representative Dwight Rogers, Democrat of Florida. Congressman Rogers is now asking the House to pass a rule requiring a roll call vote on all important money bills that come up before his branch of Congress. Under that method of balloting, each congressman is asked to vote "yea" or "nay" as his name is called, and his decision is recorded in the Congressional Record—the official account of Capitol Hill at work.

At present, many congressional decisions are made by a roll call vote. In other cases, measures are handled by a voice vote in which the lawmakers answer "yea" or "nay" as a body when asked to decide an issue. When such a vote is taken, there is no written record to show how each legislator voted on individual measures.

Other balloting methods now used in Congress include (1) teller votes, used only in the House, whereby Representatives give their decisions as they file past tellers, or clerks; and (2) division votes, in which the lawmakers give their opinion by a show of hands or by a standing count.

Industrial Bargaining

Will there be a strike in the steel industry this year? That question is uppermost in the minds of workers and steel mill operators as they talk over a new labor agreement for the coming year. The existing work contract between 600,000 steelworkers and their bosses is to expire next July 1.

Steelworkers, who now earn an average wage of about \$2.06 an hour, want pay boosts of between 10 and 15 cents an hour. They support their demands with these arguments:

"Steel producers can afford to pay higher wages because they are making greater profits now than they did a year ago. Workers are entitled to share in these bigger earnings. After all, the steel output per man is greater this year than it was 12 months ago, because of increased efficiency in production."

Steel mill owners are against pay boosts. They argue:

"Most of the steel industry's profits are needed for plant expansion. If wages are increased, steel producers will have to put higher price tags on their products. This would push up the price of many other items which make use of steel, and would set off a new spiral of inflation. Anyway, there is no real need for pay boosts at this time, since living costs appear to be coming down."

Both the steelworkers and their employers hope to settle their differences over wages as soon as possible. They want to avoid a costly strike, such as the industry suffered last year. At that time, steelworkers stayed off their jobs for 55 days and lost some 350 million dollars in wages. All told, an estimated 16 billion tons of steel was lost because of idle plants, at a time when it was badly needed.

Ice Patrol

"Iceberg sighted!" That cry once struck terror into the hearts of seamen, for the giant floating chunks of ice were often seen too late to avert disaster. From now until late July, treacherous icebergs will be floating in the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. But ships will be able to steer clear of the ice, thanks to the International Ice Patrol.

The International Ice Patrol, made up of U. S. Coast Guard ships, keeps a sharp eye on all stray chunks of ice that float near the Atlantic sea lanes. Special vessels and planes chart the course of the moving icebergs and tell nearby ships how to avoid hitting the



FRENCH TROOPS are trying to stop a new communist offensive in the Indo-Chinese state of Laos. The Reds appear to be trying to cut through Laos and reach the frontier of Thailand (see Thailand story on page 3).

treacherous ice. Merchant ships of all nations, using North Atlantic routes, help pay for this service.

The huge icebergs, which seldom show more than one tenth of their actual size above water, are pieces of floating ice that have broken off northern glaciers. Occasionally, an iceberg 100 miles wide and over 100 feet thick is sighted. Many chunks of ice, though, are about the size of a city block.

The special ice patrol was begun in 1912, after the 45,000-ton steamer *Titanic* was shattered and sunk by hitting an iceberg. Over 1,500 lives were lost in that disaster.

Wanted—MIGs

In Korea, Red pilots who fly the Soviet-made MIG jet planes are keeping a close watch on one another. Red squadron leaders are believed to have orders to shoot down any MIG flyer who may try to break away.

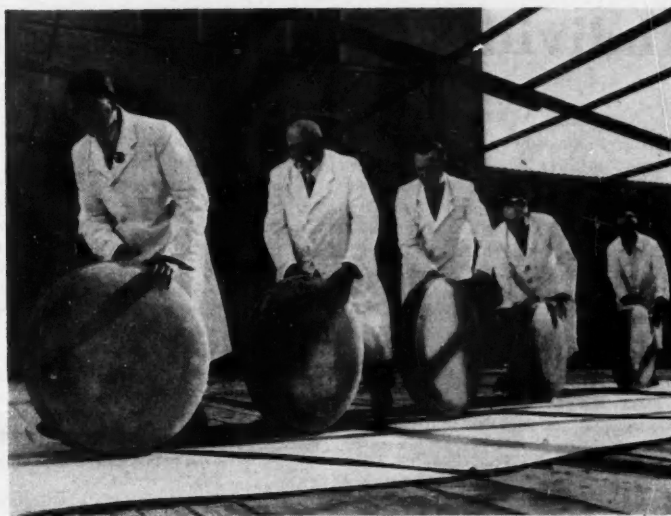
The communist flight leaders became jittery right after UN Far Eastern Commander General Mark Clark made an unusual offer. He offered \$50,000 and safety in a free land as a reward to anyone who would fly a MIG to our lines. The first flyer to take up the offer, General Clark said, would get an additional bonus of \$50,000.

The U. S. Air Force wants to get some undamaged MIGs so our engineers can get a better idea of their strong and weak points. Our offer to reward deserting MIG pilots was also made to stir up unrest among the Red flyers in Korea. Picked communist pilots will have to watch others on their side to make certain that no MIG flyer tries to make a dash for freedom.

It Pays Off

Safe-driving training for young people pays off, says the Travelers Insurance Company. After studying last year's highway accidents, the insurance firm came to these conclusions:

More than 400,000 drivers under 25 years of age were involved in serious traffic accidents last year. Deaths oc-



THE TASTE is the best test. The big wheels of cheese are being rolled to a hall in Munich, Germany, for that city's yearly cheese-testing festival.

curred in over 11,000 of these mishaps. Much of this needless slaughter came about because too many young motorists simply don't know how to drive safely.

What is the answer to this problem? Careful training of our youth. Teenagers ought to learn how to handle a car well, and they should know the basic rules of safe driving. In every case where high schools have adopted driver-training courses, the number of accidents among young motorists of that area has been reduced. Studies show that high school students with the special training frequently have at least 50 per cent fewer accidents than do those who have had no courses in safe driving as part of their classroom work.

World Glimpses

Viet Nam, a French-supervised land on the eastern coast of Indochina, plans to launch a far-reaching land reform program. When the new plan goes into effect, certain areas of farmland will be distributed among land-

less workers, and a heavy tax will be levied against owners of big farms. At present, 4 out of every 5 persons in the southeast Asian country work on farms that they do not own.

Japan, which has been free from outside control for more than a year and a half, is rapidly going back to some of its old ways, says the *Associated Press*. The news gathering agency contends that today, as before World War II, the "rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer." Little by little, the AP reports, Japan is passing new laws to help former big businessmen get back their industries, and the Japanese are taking other actions to change conditions brought about as a result of 6½ years of Allied occupation.

Liechtenstein

Tiny Liechtenstein, one of the most unusual countries in the world, is sandwiched between Switzerland and Austria. Not much larger than an American city, Liechtenstein is one of Europe's smallest countries. It has less than 15,000 people. They live in villages and on farms.

Despite its size, the country is well known. All over the world, collectors try to keep up with the latest changes in the nation's postage stamps. The government changes the stamps often enough so that it can do a big business selling to collectors.

Liechtenstein has no army. Because there is rarely any trouble inside the country, the police force has only nine members—eight men and one dog.

Time almost seems to stand still in Liechtenstein. Except for a garage to serve cars driving between Paris and Vienna, the nation is much as it was hundreds of years ago. Cattle still plod along the main street of Vaduz, the capital.

Besides cattle, Liechtenstein raises wheat and some fruit. It also has a few factories.

Next Week

Unless unforeseen news developments arise, the leading domestic article in the next issue will be on the Republican record since that party assumed control of the Government in January.

The major foreign article will be on France.

SPORTS

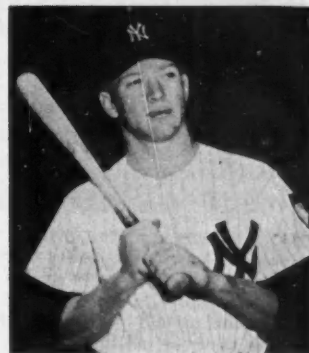
SOME tremendous batting feats have marked the early stages of the big-league baseball season. Recently Joe Adcock of the Milwaukee Braves hit a 475-foot home run into the left center-field bleachers at New York's Polo Grounds. It was the first time a ball had been hit into these bleachers in a major league game since the seats were built in 1923.

A few days earlier Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees drove a ball completely over the high left field wall at Washington. He was the first player ever to do this in the spacious Washington ball park. The ball was found in a back yard outside the park, 565 feet from home plate.

Sportswriters think that Mantle's blast may be the second longest home run ever made. Only the late Babe Ruth may have hit a longer blow in a big league game. In 1926 at Detroit he hit a home run that is supposed to have traveled 600 feet—about the length of two football fields, end to end.

As a matter of fact, it is impossible to compare accurately the length of most home runs. For example, Mantle's homer was measured to the point where the ball was found outside the park and presumably included the distance that it rolled after it landed. On the other hand, Adcock's home run was measured to the distance where it first landed and was caught by a fan sitting in the bleachers. If there had been no bleachers where it came down, the ball might have rolled as far as Mantle's blow did.

It is also a fact that many long home runs attract no great attention because they clear barriers that are fairly close



MICKEY MANTLE is a hard hitting star for the New York Yankees

to the plate, and no one knows exactly where the ball finally lands. Much of the drama to the long hits of Mantle and Adcock came because they were hit into areas that had never been reached before. If the two had hit just as hard home runs over frequently cleared fences in some other parks, their blows might not have attracted so much attention.

Johnny Mize, one of Mantle's teammates, has hit more home runs than any other player now active. At the beginning of the season, he had made 355. Babe Ruth is the all-time home-run king. Ruth once hit 60 homers in a single season, and made 714 during his time in the majors.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"What is the difference between capital and labor, dad?"

"Well, son, the money you lend represents capital—and getting it back represents labor."

★

A naval officer fell overboard. He was rescued by a deck hand. The officer asked how he could reward him.

"The best way, sir," said the sailor, "is to say nothing about it. If the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out, they'd throw me in."



"A penny for your thoughts"

Mr. Tightwad: "My lad, are you to be my caddie?"

Caddie: "Yes, sir."

Mr. T.: "And how are you at finding lost balls?"

Caddie: "Very good, sir."

Mr. T.: "Well, look around and find one so we can start the game."

★

A man walked into Robert Ripley's office, took off his hat, and four tulips were growing out of his head. He bowed to the receptionist, and said: "I want to see Robert Ripley."

"And what," asked the receptionist, "do you want to see him about?"

★

"I asked if I could see her home."

"And what did she say?"

"She said she'd send me a photo of it."

★

A bank is an institution where you can borrow money if you can present sufficient evidence to show that you don't need it.

★

First Draftee: "I sure feel like punching that hard-boiled top sergeant in the nose again."

Second Draftee: "Again?"

First Draftee: "Yes, I felt like it yesterday, too."

Should an Individual Testify Against Himself?

(Concluded from page 1)

Witnesses who make this reply, and who do it in the correct legal manner, go unpunished despite their refusal to give information. Many Americans have become indignant over the rule against self-incrimination. "Why," it is often asked, "are witnesses given such a big loophole through which to escape exposure or to avoid punishment?"

History provides at least a partial answer. Centuries ago, the torturing or threatening of witnesses in order to obtain "admissions" of guilt was a fairly common practice. As a result of pain, exhaustion, or fear, the pris-

sons are abused by the police or treated unfairly by other law-enforcement officials. But our laws are against such practices and our courts will rule against forced admissions of guilt. Under communist and various other totalitarian governments, the use of force to obtain confessions is a common practice, and the man or woman on trial has little or no protection against it.

The protection which our laws grant against self-incrimination is rather extensive. It not only means that a person can refuse to give full details about any crime he may have committed; it

guilty of something. Otherwise he wouldn't be afraid to answer."

When a person on trial refuses to testify, his jury is told to ignore the refusal and not to hold it against him. But the general public usually concludes that if a person is innocent he will be eager to say so, and that only the guilty will remain silent when accused.

Last year two professors from Rutgers University were called before a U. S. Senate investigating committee but would not answer questions as to whether they were communists. Since they claimed the privilege against self-

Many observers think the government already is too tightly restricted. They wish it were possible for a congressional committee to demand information about a witness's own criminal activities. There is, as a matter of fact, one method through which the committees could legally require such information to be given. Congress could pass a law making the witness immune from prosecution or punishment for any act concerning which he is forced to testify.

Under such a provision, a few criminals would be allowed to escape punishment. By granting them immunity and requiring them to testify, however, investigating groups might uncover information about many additional lawbreakers. By enabling one offender to go free, congressional investigators might be able to expose many others.

Our lawmakers have already enacted some immunity measures. There is one law (many years old) aimed at witnesses who appear before congressional committees, but it is not strong enough to be of much use.

McCarran's Plan

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada proposes a new and stronger law on the same subject. Here is how it would operate:

Suppose a man is being examined by a congressional committee. He refuses to answer a question, explaining that the reply might incriminate him. So the chairman asks other committee members: "Shall we make him immune from prosecution on this point?" If two thirds of the committee vote *Yes*, then the witness must answer the question or risk going to jail. *But never afterward can he be prosecuted in a federal court for any crime that he is thus forced to mention.*

Various arguments are brought up in opposition to this bill. Some people dislike the fact that it might occasionally enable wrongdoers to escape punishment for serious crimes. Others oppose the idea of requiring witnesses to testify against themselves, under any circumstances. These witnesses might, as a result of their confessions, suffer loss and damage almost as bad as imprisonment.

Senator McCarran and his supporters reject these arguments. All we need to do, they contend, is to protect the witness's Constitutional rights against giving testimony that might eventually help convict him in a court. We don't need to be greatly concerned about damaging his reputation, it is said. If a person commits a crime, apparently he doesn't care much about his own reputation.

McCarran and his friends admit that the proposed bill would enable some wrongdoers to escape punishment. But they say it would enable congressional committees to obtain far more information than they can get at present. As a result, Congress could do a better job of lawmaking. Our nation, McCarran feels, would gain more than it would lose.

This dispute over Senator McCarran's proposal is one of the countless arguments arising in connection with a problem which faces all democracies—that of protecting the individual's rights while at the same time maintaining law and order.



BAND LEADER ARTIE SHAW (leaning on table, center) is one of a number of persons who have appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee recently. Shaw told the committee that he had attended four Communist Party recruiting meetings but that he was not a member of the party.

oner would usually confess, whether he was guilty or not.

We know that such procedures are employed in Iron Curtain lands even today. An American soldier who has just returned from captivity in North Korea says the communists used threats of death in order to obtain from him a false admission that UN forces are waging germ warfare.

By declaring that no one can be forced to testify against himself, our federal and state constitutions help to protect accused persons against such unfair and cruel treatment. In our country, any evidence which a witness gives against himself must be truly voluntary if it is to be legal and binding.

Suppose a person is convicted of crime in a local court, and then appeals the case. If he can show that his conviction resulted from testimony which he was in any way *compelled* to give, a higher court will undoubtedly set him free or grant him a new trial.

Occasionally, even in this country, we hear of cases in which accused per-

sons also means that he can, in most cases, refuse to give information which might *remotely* lead to his being prosecuted.

For instance, membership in the Communist Party is not in itself a crime under our federal laws. But communists are often tried and punished for the subversive acts which their political beliefs lead them to commit. So the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that a person can refuse—on grounds of possible self-incrimination—to tell whether or not he is a communist. If a witness admits that he is a communist, says the Court, he might thereby furnish "a link in the chain of evidence" that could eventually convict him of criminally disloyal activity.

The law cannot, of course, protect a person from *all* the consequences of a refusal to testify. Whenever a witness in court or elsewhere declines to answer a question and explains that the reply might incriminate him, he puts a tremendous amount of suspicion upon himself. People say: "He's

incrimination, they could not be sent to jail for refusing. However, Rutgers could and did fire them. School authorities thought these men had put themselves under too much suspicion to remain valuable as teachers.

Our federal and state constitutions prevent the courts from punishing someone who refuses to answer questions that might incriminate him, but normally the person is not protected against loss of his job, or against considerable disgrace and public disapproval.

Some Americans say that no person should be forced to decide whether he will answer questions regarding his guilt or innocence in any matter. It is argued that courts and investigating bodies should not even be allowed to ask such questions, since refusal to answer will automatically harm the reputation of the witness.

Other people insist that we need not try to give a witness full protection against all the unpleasant results of his refusing to testify. We go far enough now, they declare.

Science News

A NEW automatic navigator which shows pilots exactly where they are when they cannot see the ground may soon be in use on U. S. Army planes flying in western Europe. Older methods of automatic navigation took too much time and too much room for position-plotting.

With the new system the pilot pushes a few buttons that start needles on three dials. Then, by means of other simple controls, he transfers the readings of the hands to a pointer that touches a special chart. Thereafter he doesn't have to do a thing as the chart and pointer move automatically. By looking at the pointer, he can tell exactly where he is above the ground represented by the chart. The pointer also traces a line showing where he has been.

This navigator promises to be a big aid to blind flying.

★ ★ ★

Elevators which take off automatically and in addition almost "tell" the passengers what to do are now being installed in a number of buildings throughout the country.

The latest operatorless elevators, which have speeds up to 800 feet a minute, have a way of all but talking to the passengers, not in so many words, but in a series of obvious actions or light signs. They say when it's time to go, when there are enough passengers aboard, and to please get out of the doorway. They will even nudge slow passengers out of the way if they insist on blocking the doors.

By means of automatic controls these latest elevators leave the ground floor whenever the right number of persons is aboard. The passengers push the buttons for the floors at which they want to get off. The controls are adjusted according to the normal flow of traffic. In rush hours the load volume is of course heavier than in off hours and there is an automatic load-weighter which prevents overcrowding, and starts the car on its way well within its capacity.

People who stop to talk in the doorway are gently warned to get out of the way through a series of nudges by the doors. If they persist in standing in the way the doors close slowly but firmly, thus nudging the passenger out of the way.

It remains to be seen how well people like these elevators. If they do too much nudging, they may not be so popular.

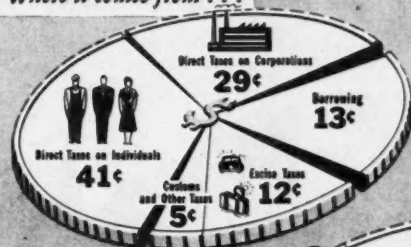
★ ★ ★

A tiny wood-boring beetle is doing to Admiral Nelson's famed flagship *Victory* what the combined fleets of France and Spain were unable to do at the battle of Trafalgar nearly 150 years ago.

The hulk of the old ship is being eaten to pieces by the beetles, and British scientists are combining their resources in an effort to save the flagship. The beetles, which are only about a third of an inch long, are commonly known as "deathwatch" from their habit of making an eerie tapping sound.

In 1922 the aged and rotten bottom of the *Victory* fell out and the hulk was beached and embedded in concrete at Portsmouth dockyard where it is now used as a ceremonial flagship and headquarters.

Where it comes from . . .



Where it will go . . .



EISENHOWER wants to cut the size of the budget Truman proposed. The chart shows how Truman intended to collect and spend each government dollar.

SERVING THE NATION

Budget Bureau and Its Chief

The sixteenth in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with the Bureau of the Budget and its director, Joseph Dodge.

Joseph Dodge spends most of his time on what he calls his "favorite hobby." It is hard work. He thinks nothing of putting in 10 or 12 hours a day on his job.

Born 62 years ago in Detroit, Michigan, Dodge went to work as a bank messenger as soon as he finished high school. He worked his way up the ladder of success in banking until he became president of a Detroit bank in 1933. Later, he also became an official of some insurance firms and other business enterprises.

During World War II, Dodge held a number of defense jobs dealing with money matters. At one time, for instance, he had a hand in directing the Army's huge munitions-buying program.

When the war came to a close, the Detroit banker was called upon to help direct defeated Germany's money affairs. He acted as top financial adviser to General Lucius Clay, who was then the commanding officer of the postwar Allied Military Government in Germany. Later, Dodge took part in American, British, French, and Russian

talks on a proposed peace treaty for Austria.

Last fall, after General Dwight Eisenhower was elected President, Dodge moved to the nation's capital as Eisenhower's representative in the Budget Bureau. Dodge became director of that agency in January.

Despite his heavy work schedule, the Detroit banker has always found time for outside activities. He has been an officer of the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the American Cancer Society, among other groups. In his spare time he likes to read, ride horseback, or tend a garden.

As head of the Budget Bureau, Dodge makes full use of his wide knowledge and experience in financial matters. His agency, set up in 1921, acts as the President's eyes and ears on a great variety of problems relating to money and management.

One of the bureau's biggest jobs is to help the President work out Uncle Sam's yearly budget. All the government's vast proposed expenditures are carefully gone over by the agency. Many months before Congress starts to vote on bills providing for public funds, Dodge and his helpers sit down with officials of each government office to work out the coming year's budget.

After the money needs of all the government agencies are carefully studied and approved by Dodge and the President, lists of the proposed expenditures are printed and bound into a huge volume. About the size of a big city's telephone directory, the proposed budget is then sent to Capitol Hill for congressional action.

The Budget Bureau's work doesn't end there. Its members help guide budget suggestions through Congress. Then, after the funds are voted by the lawmakers, the agency keeps tabs on how the money is spent.

The bureau also has duties which are not directly related to money problems. It makes a constant search for more efficient and economical ways for the government to run its business. Too, Dodge and his top assistants are frequent visitors to the White House to keep the President informed on the work of the many federal agencies.



BUDGET DIRECTOR Joseph Dodge

Readers Say—

Reader Elsie Beaver, of Elkhart, Indiana, doesn't believe that Germany or Japan ought to be rearmed at this time. I disagree with her.

After World War II, it was the plan of the United States and other countries to stamp out Nazism in Germany and start that country on the road to democracy. Because of the conflict between western nations and Russia, however, Germany was divided into two parts.

Despite many difficulties, West Germany has been sincerely following the democratic way. Shouldn't that land be trusted to rearm now? If Germany is rearmed, she would be on the side of the free nations against the Red menace.

OTTO BREUNIG,
German Exchange Student,
Stacyville, Iowa

★

Three cheers for Eisenhower's new policy toward our allies in Europe! It's about time we asked our overseas friends to cooperate with us if they want to get aid from us.

JO THOMAS,
Crescent City, Florida

★

I don't think we should act as a bully in world affairs. If we follow a policy of "carrying a big stick" we may lose all the friends we now have on the globe. Such a policy may scare our allies, but it won't frighten our enemy—Russia.

BUDDY MAYOR,
De Soto, Missouri

★

Is President Eisenhower justified in removing Civil Service safeguards from certain government jobs? I certainly think he is. The Chief Executive must have policy-making officials on his team who have ideas similar to his own, if he is to carry out his programs effectively.

WAYNE B. JOHNSON,
McLeansboro, Illinois



I don't think the President should be free to remove former officials, who are under the Civil Service system, for political reasons. It takes experienced men to run government affairs. These men should be kept in office regardless of their political party membership.

HOWARD GUNN, JR.,
Ferndale, Michigan

★

Our American government class wants to let you know that we enjoy your paper very much. In a class survey, we found that the editorials by Walter E. Myer, together with articles on careers and government agencies, are among the most popular with our students.

MARY ANN BAKER,
Rose Hill, Kansas

★

We Americans are fortunate. We have never really felt the devastating effects of an enemy air attack on our communities. This is no guarantee, though, that we will not suffer attacks in the future. It is our opinion that something must be done to awaken Americans to the need for civil defense now!

PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY CLASS,
Oil City, Pennsylvania

★

Everyone in our school enjoyed your special issue on Latin America. Your articles on our southern neighbors will help foster the spirit of friendship and cooperation between our country and the lands south of our border.

THERESA SMARRELLA,
Stuebenville, Ohio

Careers for Tomorrow

In Accounting

DOES a long list of figures challenge your imagination, or does it leave you cold? If it challenges you—makes you want to arrange the digits in orderly fashion and see what they mean—then accounting may be the career for you.

If you are to go into this field, you must be able to handle detailed work and, at the same time, to grasp the over-all picture of how the business with which you are dealing operates. Accuracy, perseverance, honesty, neatness, and a keen mind are the other qualities you will need. Women as well as men succeed as accountants.

Accountants work almost entirely with financial statements, but their duties vary and depend in large measure upon the special field of accounting they enter. *General accountants* keep the financial records of business firms. They prepare periodic statements and furnish the firm's executives with special information about its income and outgo from time to time.

Cost accountants study a business's operations and set up records to determine how much each phase of the operations costs.

Auditors are a group of accountants who examine the financial records of business firms, government agencies, and other organizations. They check to see that no errors have been made and that no false entries have been put into the books.

Tax accountants specialize in matters relating to federal, state, and local

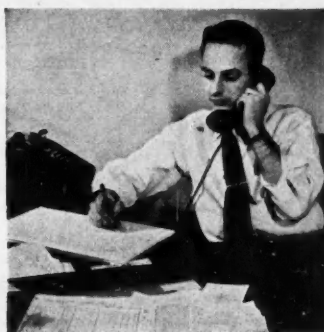
tax laws. They often set up account books that will help a firm in preparing its tax returns, or they may take a firm's regular books and use them in making out the returns.

Most accountants work for businesses of one kind or another or for government agencies. They are known as *private accountants*. Other persons in the field set up offices, much as doctors or lawyers do, and have many individuals or small business firms as clients. These people are known as *public accountants*.

If you go into this work, you will probably need a college education. You can start as a clerk or bookkeeper in a bank or business firm after you finish high school and learn the details of accounting through on-the-job experience. In the past this practice was quite commonly followed. Today, though, the best jobs go to people who have advanced training—training that can be obtained either through regular college courses or by going to a night school.

If you are interested in accounting, you should study mathematics, bookkeeping, economics, English, and the operation of business machines while you are in high school. In college, you will take such subjects as auditing principles and practice, office methods, estate accounting and administration, tax problems and reports, accounting systems and methods, and the analysis and interpretation of financial statements.

To reach the highest positions in



ACCOUNTANTS must be good at figures

this profession, you will want to become a CPA—a Certified Public Accountant. To do this you must pass a strict examination given by an accountancy board in your state. Each state has its own laws governing the certification of accountants. Details can be obtained from the State Board of Accountancy, which usually has offices in the state capital.

Beginners in this field will probably earn from \$35 to \$50 a week. Experienced accountants earn from \$75 to \$90 a week, on the average. Incomes of the really successful accountants may be quite high—frequently the annual income may run to five figures.

Further information on the field can be secured from the American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. A pamphlet entitled "Accountancy as a Career Field" can be secured for 10 cents from the National Association and Council of Business Schools, 601 13th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Study Guide

Self-Incrimination

1. Why has the prohibition against forcing anyone to testify against himself in a criminal case become one of our established legal principles?

2. With respect to this rule and its application, how does our country differ from most totalitarian lands?

3. Explain why a person can refuse, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to tell whether or not he is a communist.

4. Tell what the general public usually thinks when someone refuses to answer a question and says: "The reply might tend to incriminate me."

5. What is a criminal court jury supposed to do if the defendant gives such a reason for refusing to testify?

6. Describe the means, proposed by Senator McCarran, through which a congressional investigating committee could require testimony about the criminal activities of a witness.

Discussion

1. Do you favor the McCarran proposal on this subject? Why or why not?

2. In your opinion, what should be the public's attitude toward a person who refuses to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination? Explain your position.

Argentina

1. Why is Argentina likely to be the biggest test of Dr. Milton Eisenhower's ability as a good-will ambassador to Latin America?

2. How did Juan Peron get into power in Argentina?

3. Describe the Argentine type of government which Peron claims is neither capitalism nor communism.

4. How did Peron try to change the economic pattern of his country? What were the results?

5. In what ways has the Argentine leader changed his policies in the last six months?

6. Why may Argentina's economic position improve soon?

7. What signs of unrest have been apparent in Argentina lately?

8. Why is it believed that Peron makes repeated attacks on the United States?

Discussion

1. Do you think our government should take any action concerning the frequent attacks on the U. S. by Peron and the government-controlled press of Argentina? If so, what? Explain your stand.

2. What steps do you think we should take to convince other Latin American countries that Peron's charges against the U. S. are false?

Miscellaneous

1. Are you inclined to support or oppose Eisenhower's request for nearly six billion dollars of foreign aid during the government's next bookkeeping year?

2. Why are Jamaica, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad in the news?

3. Is any progress being made in the dispute between Britain and Egypt over the Suez Canal?

4. Why is there a possibility of a strike in the steel industry in the weeks ahead?

5. What plan is being put forth by Representative Rogers, Democrat of Florida, to help voters have a better record of what their lawmakers do?

6. Explain the purpose of the International Ice Patrol.

7. What evidence is there that safe-driving training in the schools is beneficial?

8. Briefly describe the major duties of the Budget Bureau.

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Historical Backgrounds -- Global Flying

THOUSANDS of Americans will be off this summer for vacations in France, Brazil, England, Germany, Japan, and elsewhere abroad. In addition, thousands of Frenchmen, Swedes, Canadians, Latin Americans, and others will be visiting the United States. Many of the vacationers will travel by steamship to enjoy a week or so of loafing in the sun at sea. But a great many, an ever increasing number, will travel abroad this summer by air.

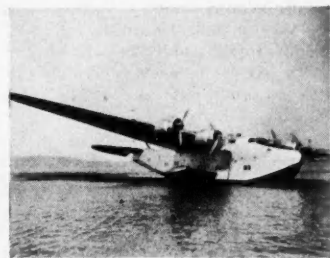
The air travelers will have some advantages over those who go by boat. For one thing, the air passenger will save time—and be able to see more of the sights of the country he visits. He may, for instance, board Pan American Airways' President Special in New York City and land in London 12 hours later.

Or a vacationer may travel by air coach, which costs less than deluxe plane travel, and reach Paris in 16 or 18 hours' flying time. On arrival at the Paris airport, a vacationer is only about 20 or 30 minutes by bus from the heart of the city. The boat traveler, docking at LeHavre or Marseilles, has a long train ride ahead of him to get to Paris.

Speed and convenience probably are the chief reasons for the tremendous growth of international air travel. That growth is all the more amazing when one stops to think that the airplane is quite a new invention. The famous Wright brothers got their heavier-than-air ship into flight on December 17, 1903—less than 50 years

ago. That flight lasted only 12 seconds! It wasn't until 1905 that Orville Wright was able to keep his plane in the air for more than half an hour.

In the 1900's, the United States, Germany, and other countries took an interest in the airplane as a weapon. By the beginning of World War I in 1914, planes were sufficiently devel-



PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS used flying boats like this to start trans-ocean service

oped for use in combat and bombing attacks.

After World War I, aviation developed steadily. Air mail service was begun in 1918 between New York City and Washington, D. C. By 1924, the service reached across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Transcontinental passenger service was offered by TWA in 1930.

International air travel got off to a small start in 1927, when Pan American opened a route between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba. Pan American went on to extend routes to

all of Latin America. In 1935, the company pioneered mail routes across the Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and Manila, in the Philippines.

Probably the most important step taken in international air travel was taken in 1939. Pan American, using 41½-ton flying boats that took off from and landed on water, opened regular passenger service between the United States and Europe.

The first flight left Port Washington, New York, on June 28, 1939, with a crew of 9 and 21 passengers. Stops were made (1st) at Horta, the Azores, (2nd) Lisbon, Portugal, and (3rd) Marseilles, France. With stopovers, the trip took more than 30 hours. The service was highly successful, for businessmen and diplomats were quick to take advantage of the speedy travel provided.

Although great progress was made up to 1939, international aviation really got its biggest boost from the experiences of World War II. The Air Force developed a regular air transport service to carry troops and supplies to all parts of the world. New routes were mapped out, and thousands of military aircraft flew the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans day after day all through the war years.

With the end of the war, civilian aviation companies began a competitive race for business. Foreign companies also entered the competition. Today, at least a dozen lines serve passengers traveling between the United States and other countries of the world.